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The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881).

68916 六月廿七日

SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1919.

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STOP PRESS TELEGRAMS.

RUMANIA AND HUNGARY.

Paris, August 14.

According to *Le Matin*, the Rumanian Note which has reached the Legation establishes the fact that the Rumanian requisitions in Hungary were very moderate measures. The Rumanian Government assures the Supreme Council that her armies will take all military measures in full agreement with the Allied representatives at Buda Pest.

BRITISH MUNITION DEPOT DISASTER.

Brussels, August 14.

A message from Cologne states that a British ammunition depot exploded, at Kall. The bodies of fourteen workmen have so far been recovered from the ruins. A large number of people were injured.

THE SITUATION IN RUSSIA.

LENIN NO LONGER RULES.

Copenhagen, August 13.

Dr. Martini, the Chief of the Danish Red Cross in Russia has returned from Russia. He declares that Lenin no longer rules, the ultra-radicals having supplanted him. Moscow is governed by a Left named Peters, of the notorious Roundsitch affair, together with Oderschenski and Antonoff, the organisers of Hungarian bolshevism. They are at present endeavouring to arrange a massacre of all foreigners in Moscow.

M. Chitcherin, the Foreign Minister, told Dr. Martini that the Government was no longer able to protect foreigners and also that Kameneff, the Bolshevik Generalissimo was a strong and able man and the army was in good condition. Famine was general and the population was exhausted and ready for anything.

A CZECHO-SLOVAK PROTEST.

Paris, August 17.

The Czecho-Slovak Delegation has presented a Note to the Supreme Council, protesting against the Archduke Joseph's accession to the Hungarian Government.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

A TIP TO HONGKONG.

Paris, August 14.

A list of prices at which articles of food must be sold in Paris shops was issued yesterday. The prices must be prominently displayed. This action by the Government will check profiteering, thus reducing the cost of living.—*Hayas*.

FRENCH DISAPPROVE DIRECT ACTION.

Paris, August 14.

The French Federal Council of Railway Workers has adopted a resolution against direct action, condemning those militants who tried to obtain political precision beyond the conceptions and possibilities of the action of the workers which they represent, thus formulating a formal disavowal of the action threatened by the extremists of the Trade Union movement.—*Hayas*.

THE RETURN OF THE HAPSBURGS.

Paris, August 14.

A French Socialist Deputy has announced his intention of interpellating the Government, on the part taken by France in recent events in Hungary, more particularly in connection with the coming of the Archduke Joseph into power. The Czecho-Slovakian Delegation is said to be disturbed by the position assumed by the Archduke, and Belgrade, Prague and Bucharest feel apprehensions at the return of the Hapsburgs to power.—*Hayas*.

AMERICAN TRIBUTE TO FRANCE.

Paris, August 14.

The American Colonel commanding the biggest American base in France has written a tribute to France and the French Army, stating that without the sacrifices of the French Army, the Germans would have dominated the world. "Brothers in war, we will remain brothers in peace and worthy sons of liberty."—*Hayas*.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, August 12.

Silver opened at 58.24d. and closed at 56.11/16. The market is firm.

TO-DAY'S CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

THE SHANTUNG QUESTION.

AMERICA AND JAPAN SEEKING A SETTLEMENT.

Shanghai, August 15.

The Chinese Minister in Paris has reported that the United States and Japanese Government are now secretly negotiating in order to find a friendly way to settle the Shantung question. The proposals made by the U.S. are said to have been accepted by the Foreign Minister of Japan, and it is said the Vice-Foreign Minister will be appointed as Ambassador to Washington to conclude the matter.

ITALY AND THE TIENSIN CONCESSION.

Peking, August 15.

Luk Ching-cheong has wired to the Government that he has been informed by the President of the Peace Conference that during the discussion in regard to the question of returning the Austrian Concession in Tientsin to China, the Italian delegate insisted that China should keep the said concession always in a sanitary condition so that the Italian Concession should not be affected by filthy water. Therefore he requests the Government to observe this point.

CHINA AND GERMANY.

Peking, August 15.

The Bill for reconciliation with Germany has been passed in Parliament and will be issued and notified to Foreign Ministers as soon as approval is obtained from the Palace and the State Department.

It has been decided to follow other nations' methods in dealing with enemy properties and the treatment of enemy subjects.

THE AUSTRIAN TREATY.

Shanghai, August 15.

Luk Ching-cheong has reported that the signing of the Austrian Treaty has again been postponed until the 20th inst.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

THE SHANGHAI RATE QUESTION.

CHINESE TO BE CONSULTED IN FUTURE.

Shanghai, August 16.

More Chinese are paying the rate. Trouble may be averted. The Council promises in future to consult a delegate of the Chinese Committee when raising the rates.

CHOLERA WORSE IN MANCHURIA.

Shanghai, August 16.

Cholera is worse in Manchuria and deaths are increasing.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

GERMANY'S FINANCIAL REORGANISATION.

Berlin, Aug. 12.

It is reported from Weimar that in the National Assembly Herr Erzberger outlined the Government's financial reorganisation policy. He mentioned his intention to proceed immediately with the revision of a number of laws, also to make State advances to the amount of £100,000,000, to raise twenty-five million marks by a loan, and to increase

COMPANY MEETING.

THE STEAM LAUNDRY CO. LTD.

The seventeenth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held to-day, at noon, at the offices of the Hon. Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G.

Mr. F. Maidland presided and there were present the Hon. Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., and Mr. E. J. Chapman (Secretary) and Messrs. M. S. Northcote, L. S. Greenhill and Leung Entin.

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen.—The report and accounts have been in your hands for several days and with your permission I will take them as read.

The past year has been a trying one with costs of scours,

coal, wages etc being on a very much higher basis, and compared with the previous year they total an advance of no less than \$7,643.

equal to a Dividend in itself. In

fact I may say that our prices for

washing are too low to admit of a fair profit and we are now

trying to arrange some small

increases. It is with regret that

your Directors deem it advisable

to reduce the dividend to 5% and

we hope that you will approve of

the appropriations recommended

by them as under:

Pay a Dividend of 5

per cent. ... \$5,000.00

Write off Machinery ... 1,000.00

Buildings ... 2,000.00

Carry forward to New

Account ... 978.41

\$8,978.41

It is undoubtedly wise to con-

tinute to write down Buildings

and Machinery and in this

respect I find that no less than

\$78,393.16 has been written off

during the past 17 years, an

average of 94.61 per annum.

It is a pleasure to again record a

vote of thanks to our Manager

Mr. Gee and to our Compradores

for their good work. Mr. Gee is

now on a well earned short holiday.

With these few remarks I

now beg to propose the adoption

of the report and account as

presented and the appropriations

of revenue as recommended by

the Directors.

Mr. M. S. Northcote seconded,

and the motion was carried.

Mr. L. S. Greenhill proposed,

and Mr. Leung Entin seconded,

the re-election to the Board of

Directors of the Hon. Sir Paul

Chater, C.M.G., and the motion

was carried.

Mr. M. S. Northcote proposed,

and Mr. E. J. Chapman seconceded

the re-election of Mr. H. Percy Smith, F.C.A., as

auditor for the ensuing year, at a

remuneration of \$200, and the

motion was carried.

The Chairman: That is all the

business gentlemen; and I thank

you for your attendance. Divid

end warrants are now ready and

can be had on application. I

hope we shall have a better year

next year and be able to put

before you a better statement of

accounts.

The meeting then terminated.

ATREUS' FUND.

Mrs. Stabb forwards us the following list of contributions to the above Fund:

Mr. C. L. Sandes (2nd dona-

tion) ... \$20.00

Mr. Eldon Potter, (2nd

donation) ... 10.00

Mr. Allgood, ... 25.00

Mr. Peter Potts, ... 20.00

J. A. ... 20.00

Mr. Ross Thompson, ... 10.00

Already acknowledged, ... 260.00

\$365.00

SUICIDE OF GERMAN OFFICERS.

INCREASING.

Geneva, July 9.—Suicides among German officers are increasing alarmingly, especially in Prussia, where the number of suicides is 38 per cent more than before it became known that the former Emperor William was to be placed on trial by the Allies, according to Munich newspapers. The wives of officers are also requested to be taking their own

lives in view of the trial.

London, July 10.—Suicides

among German officers are

DAY BY DAY.

THE BREAK IN STERLING.

DECLINE IN BRITISH EXCHANGE RATES.

To-Day's Exchange.

The closing rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 9. 15/16.

THE BREAK IN STERLING.

DECLINE IN BRITISH EXCHANGE RATES.

London, July 12.—The serious character of the break in sterling exchange is recognised, but probably there will be no action to check it, because it is realised that it is imperative for the actual facts of the situation to be revealed to consumers and wage earners. These two groups, to classify them as such, have been deluded by war prosperity, which causes extravagance among the former and prompts the latter to put forward claims not justified by existing conditions.

Gold held by the

NOTICES

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GAS ENGINES AND SUCTION GAS PLANTS.
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EXPANDED METAL FOR REINFORCED CONCRETE

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3" to 10" CIRCUMFERENCEOil Drilling Cables of any size up to 8,000 feet in length.
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SHEWAN, TOME & CO. General Manager.

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POLITICAL OUTLOOK IN SOVIET RUSSIA.

(Continued from Page 2.)

Vera Figner had been ill in Petrograd, but had been taken to the country. Kropotkin was living at Dmitrov, a little town near Moscow, constantly ill and angry and "detected." His daughter Sasha and her husband Lebedeff were in Moscow. Lebedeff working in the section of general culture of the Syndicate of Railway Workers. Maxim Gorky is in Moscow, working in the Educational Commission and head of a project for publishing the literary masterpieces of the world, a work which Alexinsky treated as visionary. Leonid Andreeff, the novelist, is living at a villa over Finnish border, desperately disillusioned and writing fierce, bitter things against the Bolsheviks, which travel clandestinely and are copied by hand.

LENIN.

On the Bolshevik leaders he was particularly "illuminating." Lenin lives in the Kremlin, was guarded by a special corps of Letts and Chinese and, some say, Hungarians. While speaking of Chinese he described as the most revolting thing of the whole Revolution the formation of a corps of executioners at Petrograd from the Chinese Bolsheviks. Alexinsky denounced as a lie the stories spread of Lenin's orgies. He says his life is absolutely simple, and that if he (Lenin) is amassing money, it is for future work towards a social revolution. His wife is a Commissary for Education.

Lenin's posts are President of the Council of People's Commissaries and of the Council of Defence. There appear to be two Councils—one the Great Council, on which sit all Commissaries and the heads of sections of their Commissions, meeting apparently very seldom; the other the Little Council, or real Executive.

Besides Lenin on this Council sit a number of men whose names are well known. Of some of them he gave details, though I do not think he exhausted the list: Trotsky (Bronstein); Alexei Rykov, President of the Council of Public Economy; Kameneff (Rosenfeld), married to Trotsky's sister; Zinoviet (Apelbaum or Radomyski); Mikhail Prokofsky. Education: Leonid Krassin (a former electrical engineer with the Siemens Schuckert Company). Communications, a very capable man; Dzerzhinsky, head of the Extraordinary Commission, whose function is the suppression of political adversaries; Krylenko, Public Prosecutor, whose wife Razinovitch is a judge of the Chief Revolutionary Tribunal; Chicherin, a former Menshevik and enemy of Lenin, Foreign Minister; Carl Radek (Zaabelsohn), an Austrian, who had the Western Section in the Foreign Office, but in prison at Berlin; Voznesensky, who has the Eastern Section in the Foreign Office, a former Head of a section in the Asiatic Foreign Office, and is a skilled official; Maxim Litvinoff (Finkelstein), head of the Passport Office, called "genially" "Papasha" (Little Father); and Peters, a Lett, *sous-chef* in the Extraordinary Commission.

I give the details as they were given to me, though, as Alexinsky's greatest desire is to spread the truth about Bolshevik Russia, I find it difficult to believe that he willfully misled me. He told me many stories, but was always careful to describe them as "stories," notably one about the French withdrawal from Odessa, which, having no means of confirming or controlling, I do not repeat. Our conversations were absolutely frank, and as he is a good raconteur they were to me of rare interest. They give, at any rate, a vivid picture of life in Bolshevik Russia for which the world has been panting; whether true or not, the responsibility does not lie at my door.

3,508 ALIENS A WEEK.

Mr. Shortt, the Home Secretary, has circulated a statement showing the numbers and main nationalities of alien passengers who have landed in this country each week since the end of last March, at which date, he says, the lessening pressure of war work first rendered it possible to keep the statistics available from week to week. The weekly average is 3,508, of whom more than two-thirds are French, Belgians, Americans, and Italians. Mr. Shortt states that a very large proportion of these passengers are en route to other countries, and of the rest a large percentage are business men and officials making repeated journeys to and fro.

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From the thrill of the mightiest music to the chuckles of the drollest comedy. Through the whole gamut of music and laughter, revelling as you go in the greatest beauty, the highest art, the merriest laughter originated by the brain and heart of man. This is your privilege if you have a Victrola, for it is chosen by the world's supreme artists as the medium of their genius.

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Let us fit you with just the glasses you need without delaying

A DAY LONGER.

N. LAZARUS

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN

28, Queen's Road Central.

AMERICA'S DEAD.

10:

A SOLEMN HOMAGE TO THE FALLEN.

Standing amid the graves of the American dead in the military cemetery of Suresnes, under the shadow of Mont Valerien, President Wilson recently reiterated with all the emphasis at his command his devotion to the principles of liberty and justice, and served a notice on those who attempt to insert into the counsel of statesmen the old reckonings of selfishness and bargaining and national advantage. M. Clemenceau had addressed to Mr. Wilson the following letter on Memorial Day:—

"My dear President,—Faithful to its noble traditions, the army of the living to-day renders a solemn homage to the army of the dead. All France joins in this homage. Those of the sons of America who fell in our common struggle for justice and right sleep in our fields on which the liberty of the world has been won. They rest side by side with their French comrades, united in death as in life for the greatest of causes."

The speech was delivered in the most impressive surroundings imaginable, in the presence of Marshal Foch, the Ambassadors of Great Britain and the United States and M. Tardieu, representing M. Clemenceau. The slopes of Mont Valerien were covered with French and American soldiers, the blue and khaki mingling under the green trees towards the bottom of the slope of the great cemetery. Each grave was decorated with flowers and a small American flag.

In the course of his address President Wilson said:—

"When the men who lie there came they found fit contracts for their courage and their devotion, that will be final. Let these gentlemen not suppose that

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ALL our Pastes bear the "Buster" label and are made from Flour of the Best Quality containing a large percentage of Gluten. Starch and Glutin are the principal components of Flour. Gluten is easier to digest and contains more nutriment than Starch. Manufactured under the most sanitary conditions. Large quantities have been exported to various important cities in the World. Terms moderate, especially for Aero-cars. Orders executed promptly.

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and the peoples of the world are in the saddle.

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which rejects the standards of national selfishness that once

governed the counsels of the

nations, and demands that they

give way to a new order of

things which is the only possible

order of the world.

GENERAL NEWS.

THE MONS RETREAT.

London, July 23.—Colonel

Gordon has been awarded £500

damages in a libel action he

brought against the "People's

Journal. The allegation was that

he ordered the Gordon Highlanders to surrender during the

battle at Mons. The Colonel

denied that he ordered the men

to give way, and said that he

had ordered them to hold their

positions.

The court held that the

accusation was libelous.

The court held that the</div



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Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

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The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1919.

THE WORLD'S CREDIT.

The modern business world is built on credit, and most of modern civilisation is built on business. Credit, hitherto built on broad foundations according to tested principles, is now a vast inverted pyramid with its apex on shifting sands. Gold payments, the accepted test of national credit stability, have everywhere been suspended. The refusal of any national bank to redeem its promises has always been a sign that the last bulwark against bankruptcy was cracking. The Bank of England has paid out no gold for five years. No nation is meeting its obligations. Huge quantities of paper money have flowed over the world with a flood that has lifted the price level to demoralising heights. All these are promises to pay gold. None of these promises are now being met. Business relations are maintained on the hope that the payment is deferred. But that hope has been so long deferred that the business heart is very sick. Other huge sums, unimaginable ten years ago, have been issued as bonds. Those of Germany, Austria, Turkey and Russia seem certainly lost. But the threads of the credit web interlace closely all across the world. Tearing out such great sections strain and threaten its stability everywhere. Moreover, most of this money was borrowed to buy things to destroy and be destroyed, and have done their work. The world went to the verge, if not over the verge, of bankruptcy to buy fuel for a frightful bonfire. The money is spent. The security is destroyed.

Great financiers in every land now say the only way out lies through greater debts. Because Europe has destroyed so much more must be given it. Only by stretching the thin and torn web of credit over the whole world can it be rebuilt. It cannot be rebuilt upon the old material things. They are gone. It must be founded upon the substance of things hoped for. It must be built upon faith in the power of peoples to govern themselves, produce wealth and keep their promises. Destroying the faith invites a universal smash. Tearing down the fabric of production means universal misery. To attempt to exploit that production for immediate personal profit, runs the risk of killing the faith upon which production rests. A new age can grow from the old only if the soil is not destroyed. Social institutions are of long evolution. Breaks in the chain make necessary long new processes of preparation.

To be concrete, it is a bad time to start profiteering and smashing unions, if the world's credit is to be restored to life. Reciprocally, because industry and production, as organised to-day, rest on credit, it is a bad time to start a fracas that will smash credit. The world's future hangs on the faith that men and women will continue to work and produce wealth. If that faith fails, the rest will bring little hope or comfort to this generation. The reactionary and the revolutionist alike are rousing cosmic forces that might be easily managed and directed in other times but that to-day can as easily wreck the best of what the past has gained, the present possesses, or the future promises.

NOTES & COMMENTS.

PROFITEERING.

"It is true there is a good deal of profiteering in Hongkong, but we cannot prevent it. If the United States and England cannot do it, how can we?" So spoke a prominent Government official to a "Telegraph" representative when discussing the food control question. The assertion that there is profiteering going on in Hongkong is not likely to be disputed, but the statement that America and Britain cannot stop the same sort of thing in their own countries is, to say the least, premature. We have seen many instances in both the one country and the other in which profiteers have been fined, and we now know that, following the removal of control, the profiteer has reappeared, but is to be stopped from carrying out his designs under fresh legislative authority both in Britain and the United States. The House of Commons has, in fact, just passed the second reading of the anti-Profiteering Bill. We do not doubt that it would be extremely hard, if not impossible, to totally stop profiteering either here or in the Old Country, but, with the proper machinery, it should be easy to prevent much of it. Sir Auckland Geddes himself admitted, in the House of Commons, that there would be great difficulties in administering the Bill, but he rightly said there would be greater dangers if the position were left untouched.

SOME QUERIES.

Now, if the Hongkong Government really confesses that it is unable to stop profiteering, how comes it about that it ever attempted to enforce the provisions of the Proclamation issued early in the war fixing the prices of various commodities? To fix prices and to prosecute those who exceeded them, as was done a few years back, obviously means the stopping of profiteering. And what could be done then, can surely be done now. We ask again what is the use of issuing lists of prices if they are not to be enforced. Such procedure only involves waste of time and labour, for somebody has to draw up these useless lists and periodically revise them. If the Government is convinced that profiteering is going on in the Colony, then we say, however hard and unattractive the task may be, it is its duty to exercise the power it possesses to stop it, or, at least, to reduce it to a minimum. We prefer to invert the question put by the Government official quoted:—"If the United States and England can stop profiteering, why cannot we?" Let us get an answer on that point before we go any further.

THE RUSSIAN FIGHTING.

We have all learned to be cautious when making forecasts regarding military operations in Russia. In the early days of the war we heard so much about the "Russian steam-roller" and the tremendous captures which the ex-Tsar's armies had made that there were many who believed that the whole shooting match would be over in a few months.

Since those days, many false prophets have arisen, and these, amongst other things, told us that Koltchak was bound to mop up his enemies in a few weeks. We know now that Koltchak has had a very nasty set-back, and that he has not accomplished anything like what was expected of him. When we turn these things over in our minds, we're inclined not to be too sanguine about the present operations in that distracted country.

However, after making allowances along these lines, we cannot have read the latest reports of Denikin's successes without seeing that, at any rate, the general situation wears a much better aspect than it did even a couple of weeks ago. If it is true that Denikin has linked up with Koltchak and also got into fairly close touch with the Romanian armies, then the Bolshevik forces must be in a pretty bad fix. But for the moment we must be patient and hope for the best. If we take that stand and do not indulge in foolish hopes, we shall feel all the better for it even if things turn out better than the most optimistic imagine.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCK FOR TWO HOURS!

Madras 11th July.—An intense earthquake was registered at the Cetolome Observatory early on Wednesday morning. It began at 2.44 a.m., the vibrations reaching its maximum at 3.7 a.m., and lasting till 4.58. The distance from Ceylon was between 3,000 and 4,000 miles.

DAY BY DAY.

IT TAKES A STRONG MAN TO WIN A VICTORY OVER HIMSELF.

The s.s. "Hemelin" arrived here to-day from Bombay and Straits with a full general cargo.

The match in the "Bowls League to be played by K.C.C. will be against the Civil Service not the Kowloon Bowling Green Club, as stated yesterday.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending August 2nd, amounted to 79,513 tons and the sales during the period, to 65,386 tons.

His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government has appointed Mr. Thomas William Ainsworth to act as Deputy Registrar and Appraiser, Supreme Court.

His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government has appointed Mr. Norman Lockhart Smith to act temporarily as a Police Magistrate, in addition to his other duties.

Lient. J. C. Fletcher, Mr. G. S. Archibull, Mr. A. C. Joseland, Mr. W. B. Walker and Mr. Alex Rose were among the passengers arriving here by the Empress of Japan yesterday.

SOME QUERIES.

The wedding took place, this morning, at St John's Cathedral, of Miss Margaret Petersen, of the Station Hotel, Kowloon, to Mr. H. W. Weyler, of the Nederlandsch Indische Handelsbank.

His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government has appointed Dr. Hermann Baele to be a Member of the Dental Board during the absence from the Colony of Dr. G. D. R. Black.

Chan Tin Foo, a head coolie employed by the Public Works Department, charged with receiving a bribe of \$5 from a boat breamer at Sunswipo on July 9th, was discharged yesterday. Mr. M. K. Lo defended.

The motor boat "Moondraker" was sold by auction yesterday by Mr. Lammett, the purchaser being Mr. Lee Mow Chee, at the price of \$775. The yacht "Toinette" was offered for sale, but found no purchaser.

His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government has appointed the Hon. Mr. Stanley Hudson Dodwell to be a Member of the Authorised Architects' Committee vice the Honourable Mr. David Landale.

The body of a Chinese male, aged about 38 years, has been found on the hill-side near the Cement Works, in Tokwawan. Murder is suspected, as there were many wounds on the body, which has been removed to the Kowloon Mortuary.

At the Police Court to-day, on the application of Mr. C. R. Mason, a Chinese was remanded on a charge of throwing lime at two women. It appears that when the complainants were ascending the stairs of No. 45 Square Street, defendant upset a bucket of lime over their heads. One of the women is partially blind.

A couple of coolies taking some boxes and trunks of clothing from the Star Ferry at Kowloon, this morning, were not smart enough in their work, the result being that the ferry commenced its journey to Hongkong just at a moment when the coolies were least prepared for its departure. When the ferry moved, they were lifting the boxes on to the landing stage, but somehow the boxes fell into the water where luckily they floated and were salvaged, very much the worse for their immersion.

Messrs. Kelly and Walsh, exhibiting five excellent photographs of the latest Handley-Page biplane, for which Messrs. Loxley and Company, Ltd., have secured the sole agency for the east. There are photos of two machines, capable of carrying 50 passengers each and three, capable of accommodating 20 passengers, each. Messrs. Loxley are to be congratulated on this achievement.

Madras 11th July.—An intense earthquake was registered at the Cetolome Observatory early on Wednesday morning. It began at 2.44 a.m., the vibrations reaching its maximum at 3.7 a.m., and lasting till 4.58. The distance from Ceylon was between 3,000 and 4,000 miles.

1894.

HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

(Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for week ending August 18, 1894.)

THE DOLLAR.

August 13.—The rate of the Dollar, on demand, to-day is 2s. 1d. 1/4.

HIGH JINKS.

August 13.—Matched sheds are in course of construction at Kowloon, close to the Water Police Station, for the Chinese Spirits' Festival which takes place next Wednesday when "high jinks" will be the order of the day and night.

THE PLAGUE.

August 14.—We are glad to report that the bubonic is at last dying a hard death at Kowloon and in the surrounding district. Deaths from the outbreak, from May 9 to August 13, total 2,461.

GAMBLING HOUSE RAIDS.

August 15.—Raiding gambling houses seems to be "all the go" just now, with the police Inspector Kemp brought 27 Celestials before Captain Hastings, yesterday, and they were fined; two ringleaders \$50 each and the rest \$2 apiece. This morning, acting Inspector Baker marched seven Chinamen before the presiding Magistrate for gambling.

CHINESE WAR JUNKS.

August 15.—Three Chinese war junks have passed through the Harbour during the last two days, from Canton, and upon arrival at Chinese Kowloon, discharged a large quantity of ammunition and several small cannon. This morning a war junk sailed through the Harbour on her way to Formosa with guns and munitions for war for some of the forts in the "Beautiful Isle."

A LANDSLIP.

August 16.—Owing to the recent heavy rains, a landslip occurred in Kowloon, yesterday, blocking Chater Street for several hours. Will Tocker, P.W.D. kindly note.

A COMPULSORY WINDING UP.

August 16.—In the Supreme Court yesterday, the acting Chief Justice made an order for the compulsory winding up of the China Borneo Company Ltd., in accordance with a recent application made by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. There was no opposition on the part of the directors of the China Borneo Company.

A WALKING TOURNAMENT.

August 17.—Weather permitting, the walking tournament at the Racecourse to-morrow afternoon, in which Arthur Hancock, the Fifty Miles Champion, will compete against eight opponents over a distance of four miles, should prove a great success.

CHINESE BADLY TREATED IN JAPAN.

August 17.—A Correspondent writes from Nagasaki that the Chinese in that town have been so badly treated by the Japanese since the outbreak of hostilities that they are all leaving for China and in consequence general trade is suffering severely. Referring to the Kowloon disaster, the correspondent says that after the Japanese discovered the steamer was flying the British flag, they especially laid themselves out to ingratiate themselves with Captain Galsworthy and his chief officer, the alleged object being to obtain as favourable a report as possible of the sinking of the ship and the after events.

A PIANO FOR THE POLICE.

August 18.—A piano is the latest addition to the billiard room of the Kowloon Police Station and a minstrel troupe has been formed. The Force ought to be able to provide some excellent "corner men."

A PRESENTATION.

August 18.—Inspectors Hanson and Mackie and Sergeant T. Moffat will be presented with "good conduct and meritorious service" medals by the Captain Superintendent of Police on Friday next. The Water Police constable, Samuel Pepper, of opium seizures renown, will also be decorated with a bronze medal on Friday in recognition of "the zeal, energy and ability displayed in the performance of his duty."

THE BANVARDS.

The large attendance at the Theatre Royal last night again demonstrated the undoubted popularity of the Banvard Company. The bill of fare was most acceptable, comprising Vanderville turns and the second act of "The Suffragette." In the former, Miss Dingwall, with her charming songs, Miss Pearl Jardine and Mr. Willis G. West, in their comicalities, and Misses Hazel Boyd and Barnes in sprightly dances, made great hits and were very warmly received. The second part of the programme was equally entertaining, and everyone present was delighted with the show.

At the matinee to-day, at the night performance, "Hallo, Hawaii" will be staged, whilst the public will be glad to learn that owing to shipping delays the Company will be able to appear again on Monday, when "Oh, Papa" will be put on.

STEAMER WHISTLES.

The *Gazette* contains the following:

The attention of owners, agents, and masters of all steamships, including steam-launches, in the waters of the Colony is called to the Regulations as to the blowing of steam whistles, as laid down in Table M. of the Schedule to the Merchant Shipping Ordinance, 1899, Ordinance No. 10 of 1899, which read as follows:—

21. No steamship shall use her steam whistle except for the purposes of navigation as laid down in Articles 15, 28, and 31 of the International Collision Regulations, and except for the purpose of giving necessary notice of her approach towards any other vessel, when a prolonged blast of from 4 to 6 seconds duration shall be sounded.

22. Any infringement of regulation 21 will subject the master or owner of the offending ship to a penalty not exceeding 100 dollars.

THE 1920 OLYMPICS.

TO BE HELD IN BELGIUM.

The next Olympic games will be held at Antwerp, Belgium, in 1920. The last Olympiad was staged at Stockholm in 1912.

When, re-anty, upon the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the revival of the Olympic Games and the foundation of the International Olympic Committee, Baron Pierre de Coubertin, president of the committee, sitting at Lausanne, Switzerland, announced the date and the place selected for the next Olympiad, it also was proclaimed that the members of the "body" had gone on record as against accepting entries from citizens of enemy countries. It was known that many of the most prominent athletic organisations in the United States and Great Britain had warned that they would not enter the games with Germans and Austrians, the Amateur Swimming Association of England taking the lead at the annual meeting by voting that swimmers of Austrian, Bulgarian, Hungarian, German or Turkish nationality, whether naturalised or not, were ineligible for membership in any club affiliated with the A.S.A., and that members of this body would not enter into competition against any such.

Later the French Olympic Committee voted unanimously to abide by the resolution passed by that organisation November 22, 1918, in which it and its affiliate bodies determined they would not participate in any Olympiad in which citizens of enemy nations would compete.

The action of the International Committee means two things, writes Edwin A. Golwells in *Leslie's* First, that Belgium is making a more rapid recovery from the effects of the war than had been expected, and, second, that permission for the Tentatives to re-enter polite and civilised society will not be through the gateway of next year's Olympiad.

That the Americans are taking seriously the preparatory work for the coming Olympiad was indicated recently, when it was decided that an application would be sent from this side to have catch-as-catch-can wrestling added to the programme for the Antwerp contests. The request will be made to the international Olympic Committee through President Samuel Dallas and Frederick Rubin, secretary of the U.S. Olympic Executive Committee,

PICTORIAL SUPPLEMENT.

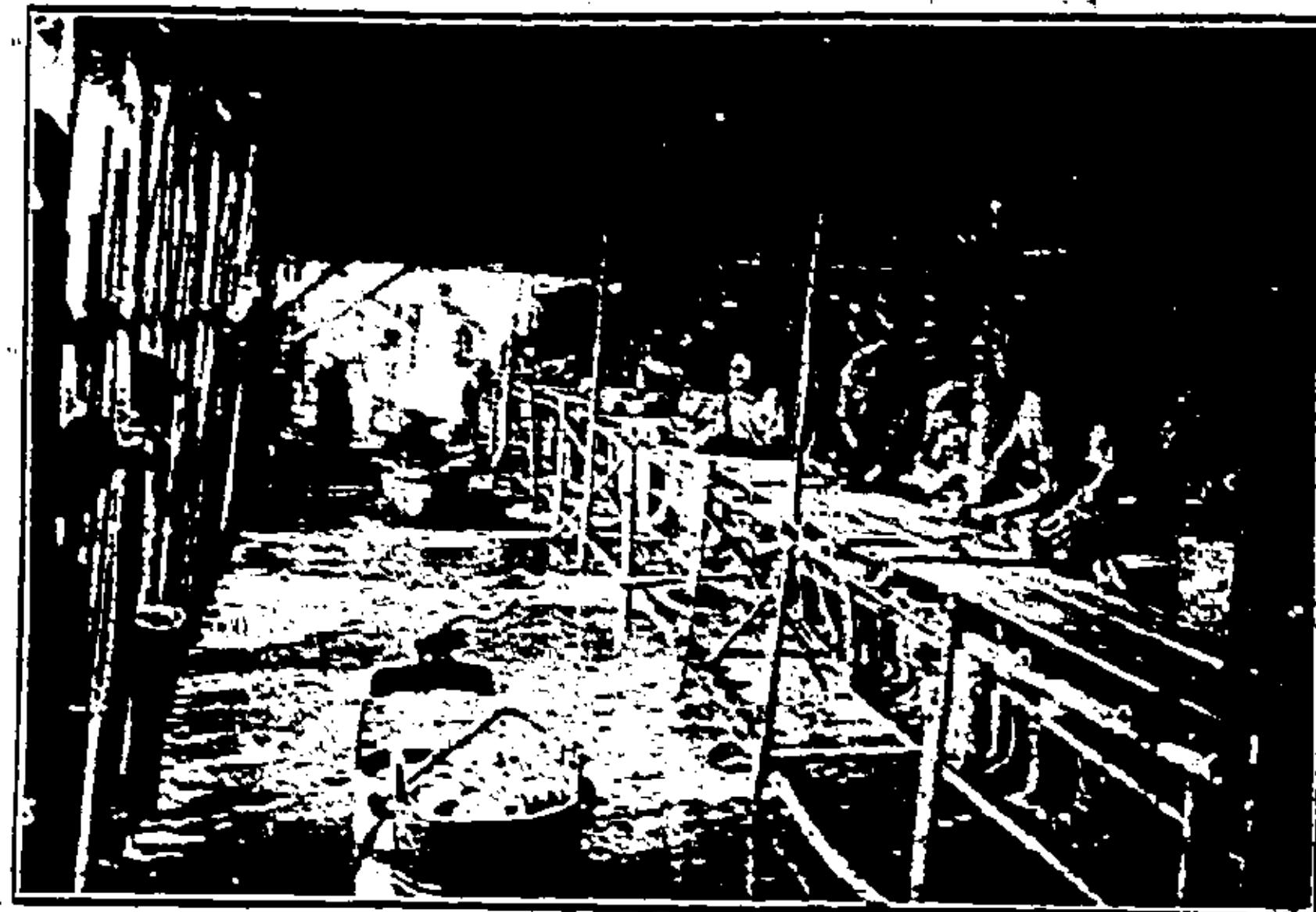


Photo: Mee Cheong.

One of the Free Congee Stations in Hongkong.

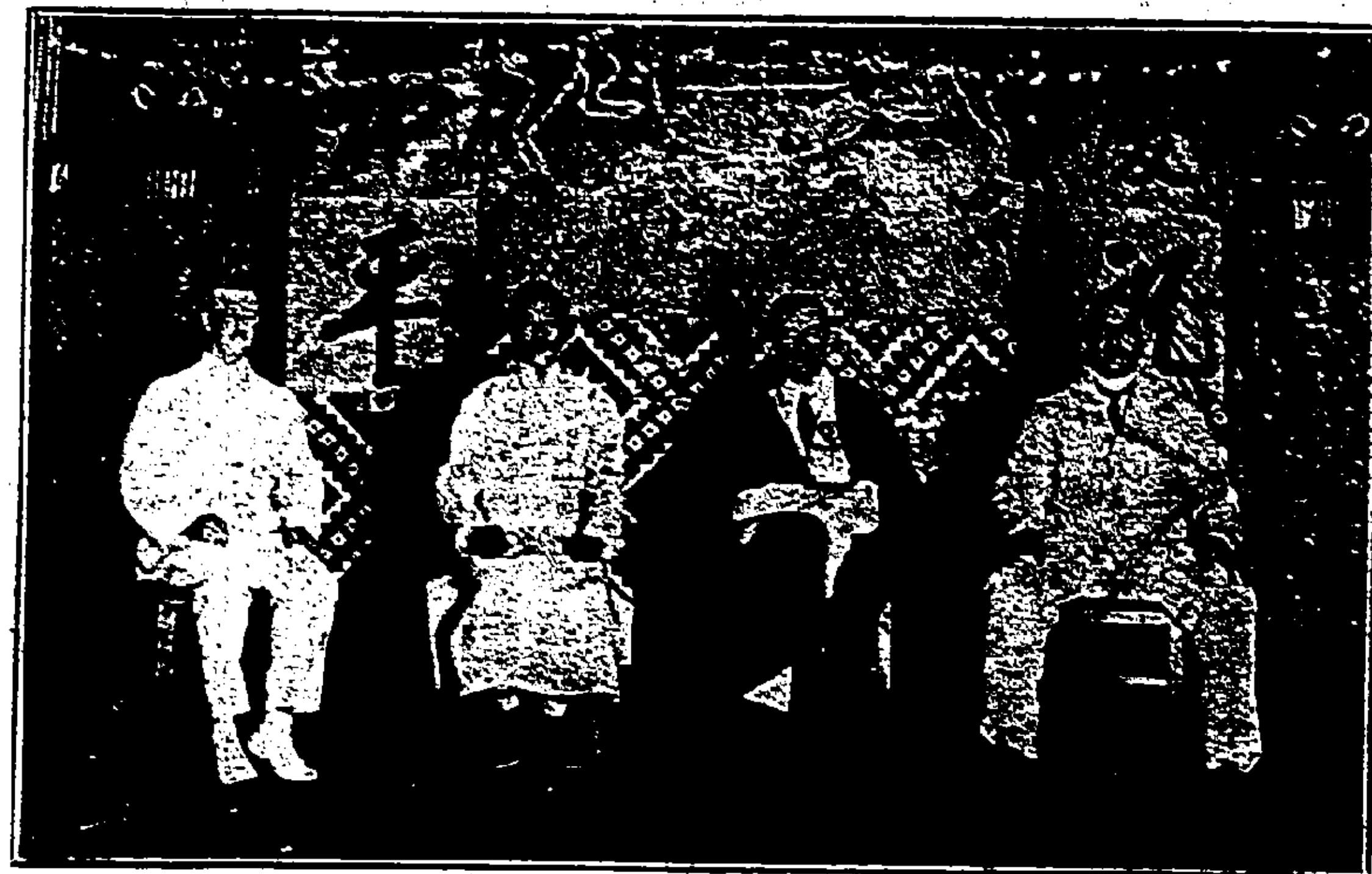


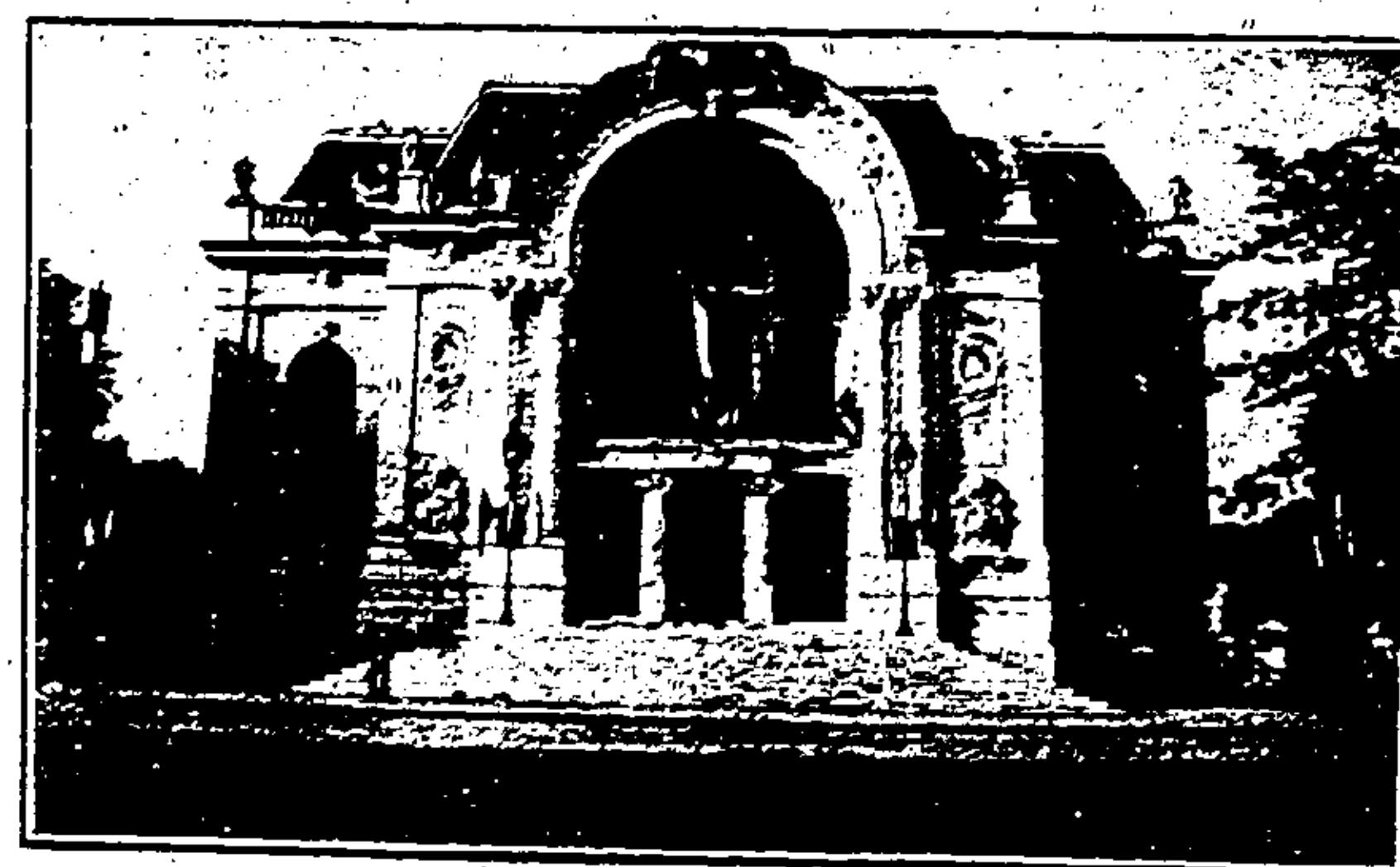
Photo: Mee Cheong.

Group taken at Ellis Kadoorie School Peace Celebrations.
Left to right:—Mr. E. Ralphs (Acting Director of Education), Hon. Mr. Lau Chu-pak,
Mr. B. James (Headmaster) and Sir Ellis Kadoorie.



Photo: Tientain Press.

Scene at the Recent Socialist Riots in Cleveland, U.S.A.



Saigon Opera House on the French National Holiday, July 14th.

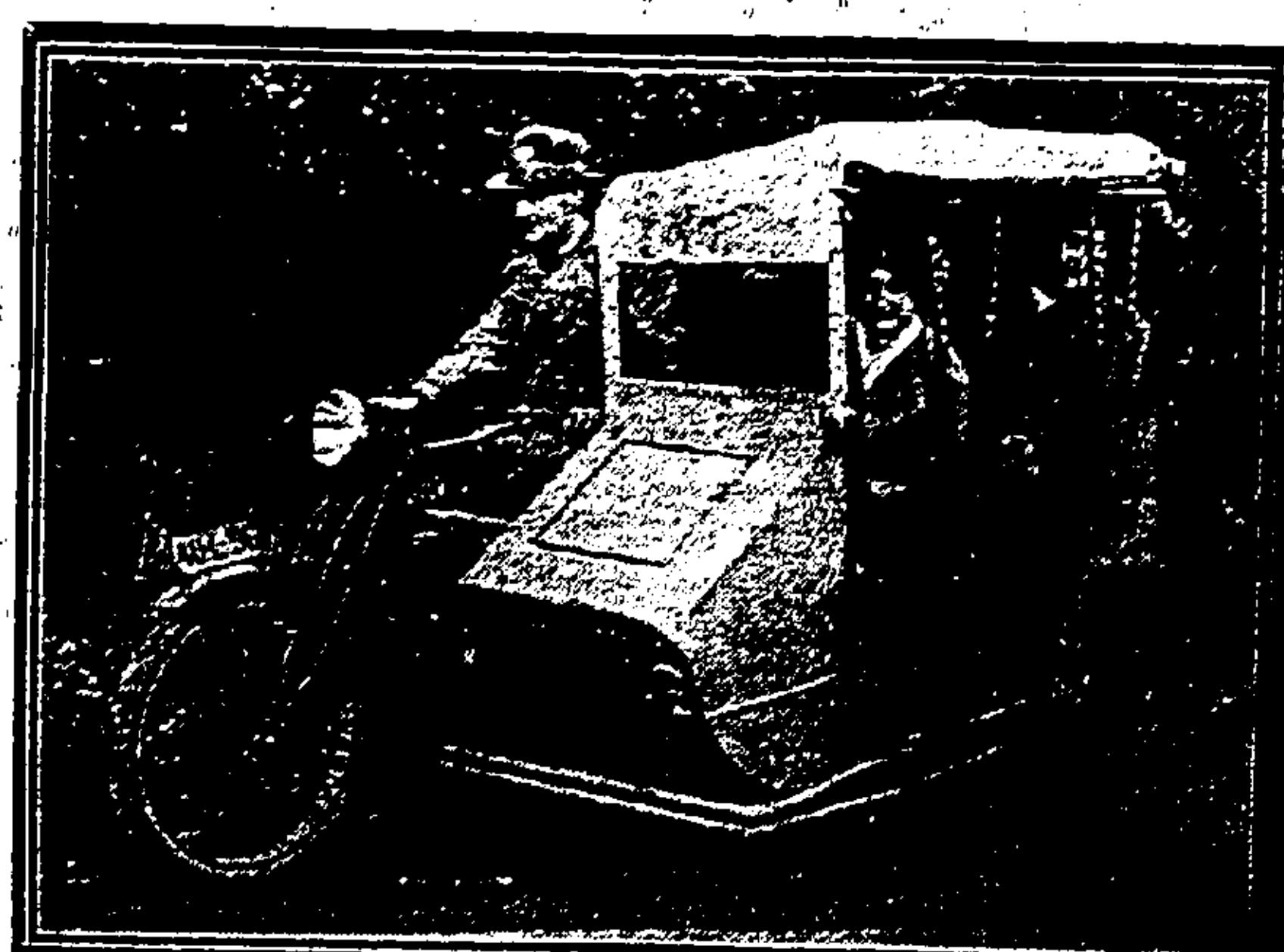


Photo: Tientain Press.

A New Type of Side-car Motor-cycle which has
become popular in London.



Photo: Tientain Press.

The above picture shows Mrs. McAdoo (Daughter of President Wilson), accompanied by her
husband and Mr. Douglas Fairbanks (the "movie" millionaire) roughing it
on the cactus-begrown plains of the Wild West.

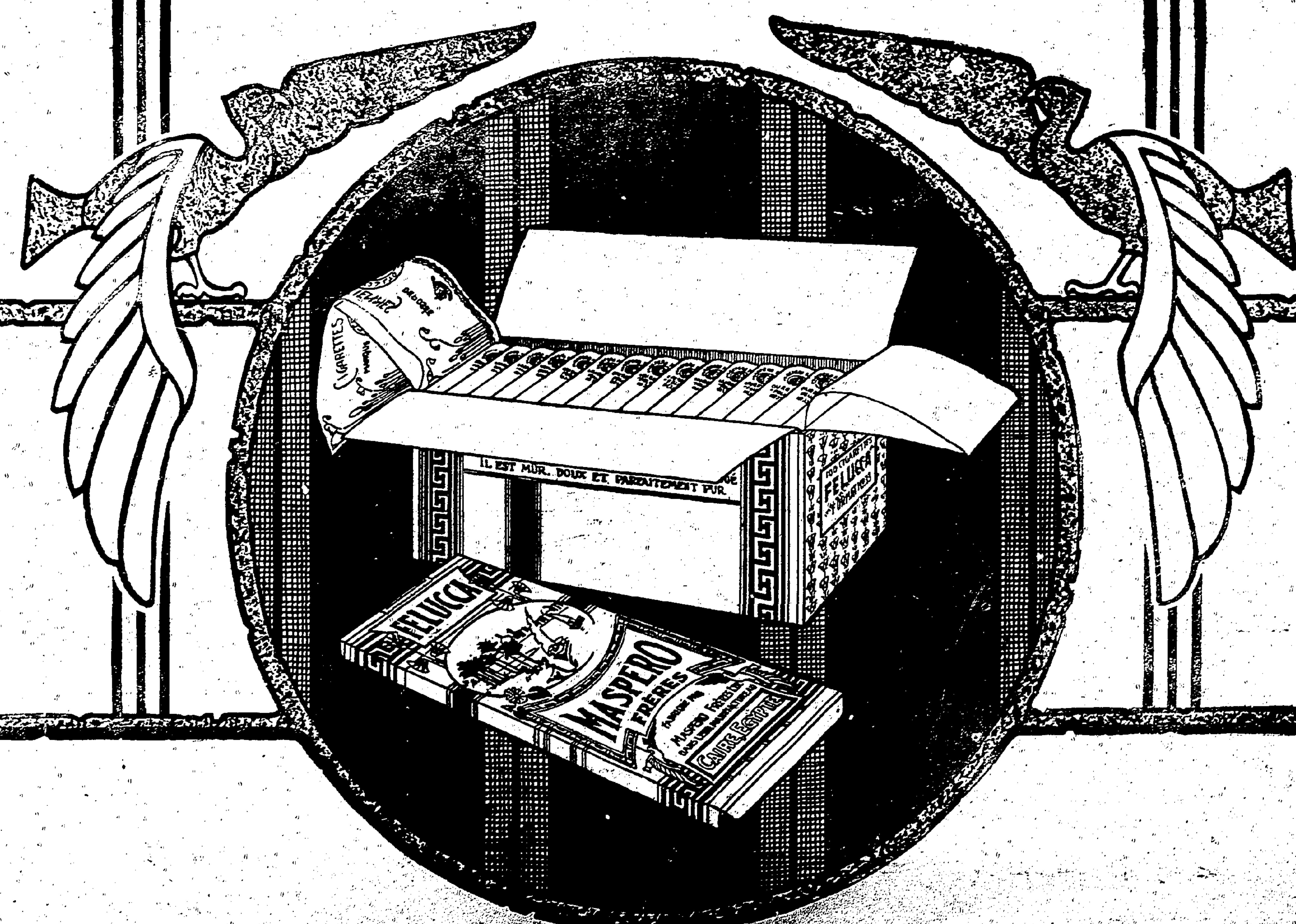
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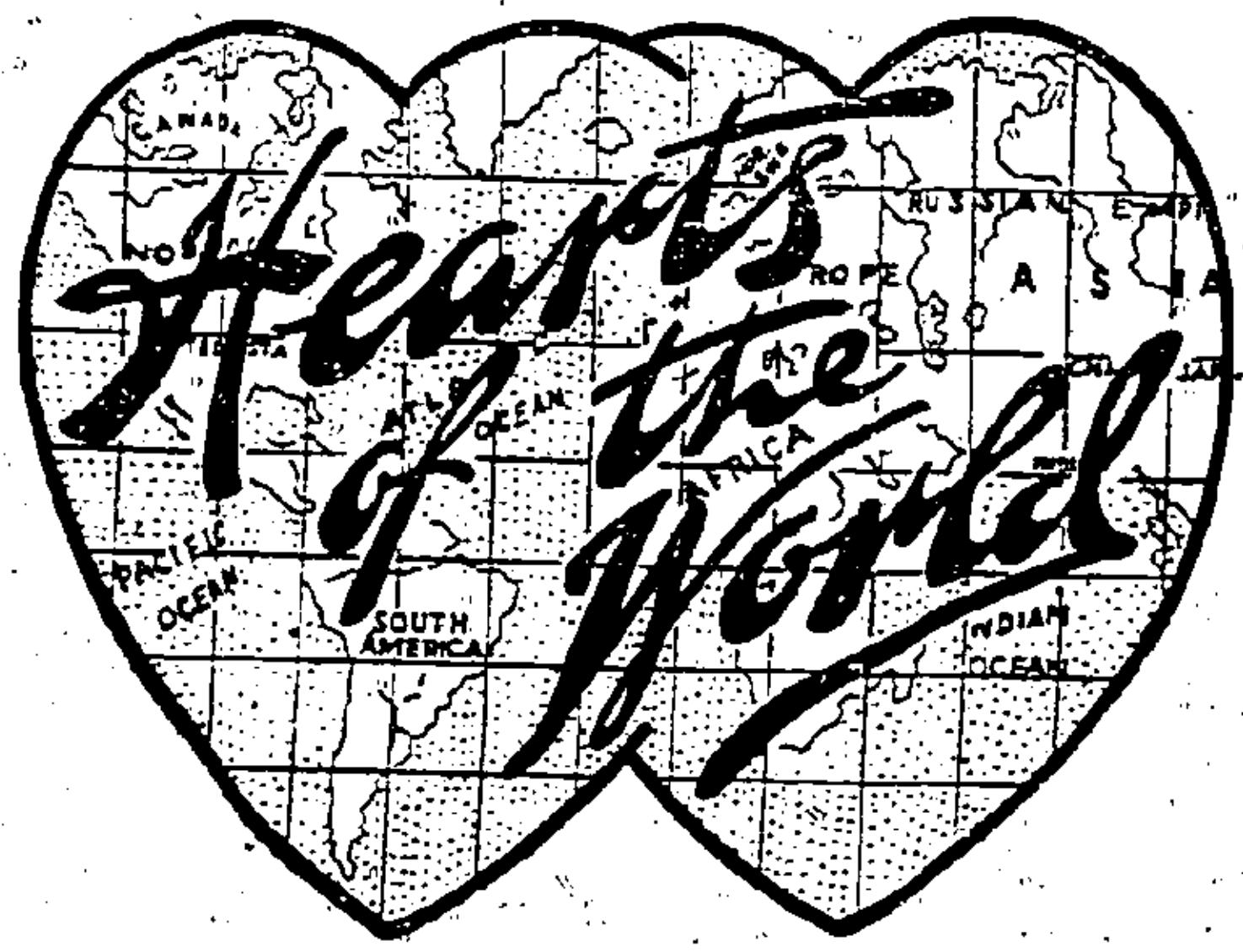
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CITIZENSHIP OF U. S.
EX-SOLDIERS.

MEN WHO FOUGHT UNDER
OTHER FLAGS IN FIX.

Hundreds of natural-born American citizens in New York, recently discharged from Canadian, English, French or Italian armies, will find themselves aliens if they try to run for the Presidency in 1928, or what is more to the point, when they try to do business as Americans. According to law, any citizen of the United States who enlisted in a foreign army has lost his citizenship by taking an oath of allegiance for entering such service. The remedy upon discharge is to be repatriated before the courts, which costs nothing and which may save endless difficulty.

According to the naturalization officers at the Bureau of Naturalization, 5 Beekman Street, there have been few cases of men applying for repatriation upon return from service from foreign armies. Their explanation is that few know it is necessary and few take the trouble.

Strictly speaking, before the law, a man returning from the Canadian Army, into which so many Americans went hoping to see active service quickly, or a man returning from the Royal Air Forces, the mecca of Americans unable to enlist in the crowded U.S. Air Service, is an alien, and is liable to be treated as such before the law. If he wants to go to Europe on business he may find difficulties in obtaining a passport. If he wants to be President in ten years, and becomes active in the campaign of 1918, he is likely to have it flung in his face that he is not an American, even though he may have been born and brought up in New York City. A thing like that would ruin his campaign.

It is the intention of the Canadian government to make him a Canadian citizen.

and England that no measures have to be taken to secure their status as American citizens and in some cases assurance has been given by officers of foreign armies connected with demobilization that it is not necessary. This assurance is made upon lack of knowledge, because the law on the subject is clear. It reads: "Any person who, while a citizen of the United States and during the existing war in Europe, entered the military or naval service of any country at war with the country with which the United States is at war, who shall be deemed to have lost his citizenship by reason of any oath or obligation taken by him for the purpose of entering such service, may resume his citizenship by taking the oath of allegiance to the United States."

This oath may be taken before any court of the United States, or of any State authorized by law to naturalize aliens, or before any Consul of the United States. This latter clause provides for men who have not yet returned to this country.

For men returning from foreign service, who live in or near New York, the most convenient way to be repatriated is through the Bureau of Naturalization, 5 Beekman Street. The forms are simple and take only a short time to fill out. After they are filled out the applicant must appear in the Supreme Court of New York State.

The oath requires only a few minutes, there is no charge for the service, and it becomes a matter of record. If the citizenship of any soldier who has served in any foreign army is ever questioned he has indisputable evidence that he had lived up to the requirements of the law. The process is not naturalization, though it is handled by that bureau, but is in fact serving notice that the man owes allegiance to the United States, and that he reserves all his rights as a natural-born citizen. Then he is free to run for the Presidency.

THROUGH GERMAN EYES.

APPEAL TO THE PRIMATE.

The *Neue Freie Presse*, of Vienna, devoted the front page of its issue of June 19 to an appeal addressed to "the Primate of all England, Davidson," on behalf of Germany, not of Austria. "Jesus," this Jewish organ reminds the Archibishop, "sat at table with publicans and sinners." The Archibishop, in spite of the Scribes and Pharisees, who to-day are the diplomats, is to follow this great example by going to the "Cathedral of St. Augustine" and by a solemn pronouncement to save the German people.

He is to save this great and kindred people from a renewal of the war in its sixth year. History has served France and Italy from the Church, England, however, has not thrown over traditional belief, but has strengthened and rejuvenated it, and has known how to accommodate religion and science. The leader of the Church of England must therefore be willing to save the nation which produced the Reformation, the fellow-countrymen of Luther and Melanchthon. He is to "prepare the way of the Lord." He is to accomplish this archiepiscopal function by insisting that the Terms of Peace be modified so that the Germans will accept them. Otherwise there will be war.

Meantime the Germans have taken a more direct way of avoiding a renewal of the war. They have accepted the Terms.

THE OUTBREAK IN VIENNA.

A correspondent of the *Neue Freie Presse* has secured an interview with Dr. Renner, the Austrian Chancellor and leader of the Peace Delegates. Dr. Renner gave it as his opinion that the Communist outbreak in Vienna was the work of a few agitators, and had come to an end by the good sense of the mass of the working classes, rather than because of any exhibition of force by the Government. He feared, however, that the social crisis was far from over. He then turned the opportunity to propagandist. The mass of the people, already crushed by the privations of the last year, was still further depressed by loss of the hope of a just peace. Social equilibrium could be maintained only as the fruit of a peace which would be bearable for every class of the community.

HERR BERNHARD ON THE
GERMAN PEACE.

Herr Bernhard, in the *Vossische Zeitung*, explains that the Germans agreed to sign the Peace because it was the only way to prevent a final disruption of the country and destruction of the remnants of German industry. He continues to insist that the "moral and material burdens inflicted on the German people are beyond all reason." The material burdens are such that they cannot be endured in view of the reduced resources of the country. None the less, they must not give way to despair.

Even the hardest Peace lays foundations for reconstruction. Acceptance of it will at least preserve the unity of the realm.

The Germans, in the end, had to give up their hope of a miracle that would save them, "as, for instance, such a miracle as mercy from England would have been." No miracle, but confidence in Germany himself, is the way of salvation, and such confidence is possible, only when peace has come.

SAVING GERMAN UNITY.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* declares that the preservation and strengthening of German unity provide a touchstone for the decision of all the problems that have arisen since the military collapse. "No one can doubt but that German unity is an indispensable condition for the satisfying of the hopes that still lie hidden in true German breasts." This, "instructive feeling" has been apparent all through the revolution, and the desire to bring into the fold German

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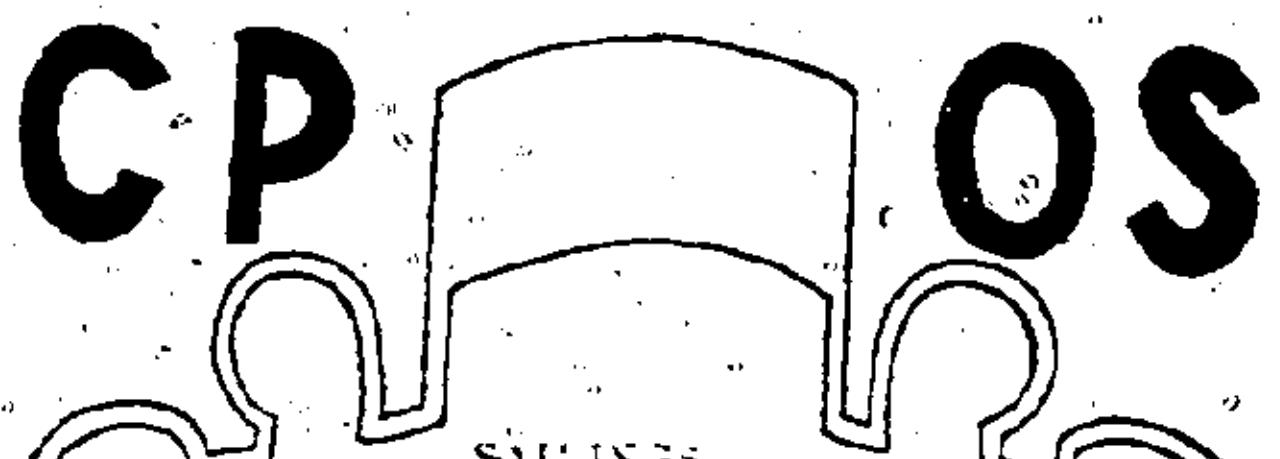
S.S.	leave Hong-kong about	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
NAGOYA	10th August	2nd Oct	11th October
FOR SINGAPORE, COLOMBO & BOMBAY.			

DUNERA	7th Sept.	due Bombay about	26th Sept.
FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, RANGOON & CALCUTTA.			

ARRATOON APCAR	2nd Sept.	due Calcutta	25th Sept.
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Empress of Asia	Aug. 7	Aug. 25
Monteagle	Aug. 16	Sept. 9
Empress of Japan	Aug. 20	Sept. 10
Empress of Russia	Sept. 4	Sept. 22
Empress of Asia	Oct. 2	Oct. 20
Empress of Japan	Oct. 15	Nov. 5
Monteagle	Oct. 23	Nov. 17
Empress of Russia	Oct. 30	Nov. 17
Empress of Asia	Nov. 27	Dec. 15
Empress of Japan	Dec. 10	Dec. 31
Empress of Russia	Dec. 25	Jan. 12
Monteagle	Jan. 1	Jan. 25

Owing to Japanese Quarantine Regulations
"MONTEAGLE" 16th August, "EMPEROR OF
JAPAN" 20th Aug., & "EMPEROR OF RUSSIA"
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LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez,
Port Said & Marseilles.

INABA MARU Friday, 22nd Aug. at Noon.

KAMO MARU Friday, 5th Sept. at Noon.

MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday
Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

AKI MARU Wednesday, 20th Aug. at 11 a.m.

TANGO MARU Wednesday, 24th Sept. at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK & HAVANA via Kobe, Yokohama, Muroran, San
Francisco, Panama & Colon.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

KOSOKU MARU Wednesday, 3rd Sept.

HWAHWU Middle of Sept.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

HEILAN MARU Monday, 8th Sept.

JAPAN PORTS - Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

TANGO MARU Saturday, 23rd Aug. at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

ATSUTA MARU Monday, 18th Aug. at 4 p.m.

BOMBAY MARU Thursday, 21st Aug.

SHIDZUOKA MARU Thursday, 4th Sept. at 11 a.m.

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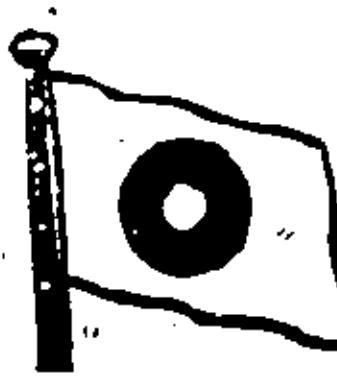
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Kobe	Namsang	J. M. Co.	17, Aug.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Quinnnehang	D. L. Co.	17, Aug.
Shanghai via Swatow	Hangsang	J. M. Co.	17, Aug.
Hollow and Singapore	Linan	B. & S.	17, Aug.
Japan	Tjiliwong	J. C. J. L.	17, Aug.
Shanghai	Chusan	B. & S.	18, Aug.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Atsuta M.	N. Y. K.	18, Aug.
Java	Tjikini	J. C. J. L.	18, Aug.
Shanghai	Suiyank	B. & S.	19, Aug.
Swatow and Bangkok	Hupoh	B. & S.	19, Aug.
Sandakan	Hinsang	J. M. Co.	19, Aug.
Straits and Calcutta	Yatsching	J. M. Co.	19, Aug.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	20, Aug.
Shanghai	Wosang	J. M. Co.	20, Aug.
Shanghai	Yingchow	B. & S.	20, Aug.
Japan	Tjilatip	J. C. J. L.	20, Aug.
Haiiphong	Taksang	J. M. Co.	21, Aug.
Shanghai	Chekiang	J. M. Co.	21, Aug.
Manila	Loonsang	J. M. Co.	22, Aug.
Straits and Calcutta	Fookson	I. M. Co.	23, Aug.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haihong	D. L. Co.	24, Aug.
Shanghai	Dunera	P. & O.	25, Aug.
Weihsien, Chefoo & Tientsin	Huichow	B. & S.	26, Aug.
Java	Tjikini	J. C. J. L.	26, Aug.
Kobe	Kwaisian	J. M. Co.	26, Aug.
Manila	Yunnang	J. M. Co.	29, Aug.
Saigon, Bangkok & Singapore	Shisen	O. S. K.	1, Sept.
Bombay and Colombo	Kosoku M.	N. Y. K.	3, Sept.
Java	Tjimanoek	J. C. J. L.	4, Sept.
Singapore, Colombo & Bombay	Dunera	P. & O.	7, Sept.

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ANGLO-AMERICAN RELATIONS.
BOND OF THE PILGRIM FATHERS.

The Tercentenary of the Pilgrim Fathers is to be celebrated next year in England, the United States, and Holland, on an extensive scale. Details of the proposals drawn up by the Executive of the Anglo-American Society in consultation with Mr. John A. Stewart (representing the American Committee) were made known at a meeting of the Society held at the Central Hall, Westminster, recently.

The principal items in the programme are:

May and June—Meetings and ceremonies at Scrooby, Austerfield, Boston, Cambridge, and other places, to celebrate the origins of the Pilgrim movement.

It is hoped that the old home of the Washingtons at Scrooby, Northants, may be sufficiently restored to allow of a formal inauguration about this time.

Visit of British and American delegations to Holland (date to be fixed after consultation with the Netherlands Minister in London and the Leyden Committee). Meetings at Amsterdam, Leyden, Delft, The Hague, and The Hague, to commemorate the sojourn of the Pilgrim Fathers in Holland (1609-20) and their departure for the New World.

August 4 to September 16—Celebrations at Southampton, Plymouth, &c., and meetings throughout the English-speaking world referring to the sailing of the Mayflower, to culminate in the sailing of a New Mayflower from Southampton and Plymouth, carrying returning American delegates, and also a British and Dutch Committee to America, via Boston, Mass.

September—Celebrations in America, reception in New Plymouth, Boston, &c., followed by reception in New York and tour of the United States.

November 9-11—Celebration throughout English-speaking world in honour of the Mayflower Compact, and of the planting of free institutions in America.

Last Thursday in November—Universal celebration of "Thanksgiving Day."

December—Universal celebration, including memorial church services, of the arrival of the Pilgrim Fathers at New Plymouth.

Popular celebrations during 1920 will, it is hoped, include pageants; inauguration of monuments, university functions, establishment of lectureships, scholarships, &c.; memorial, dramatic and operatic performances, memorial publications; international sports, yacht races, aeroplane, motor-boats, distance motor races, polo, tennis, golf, &c.; musical jubilee, concerts, band contests, &c.

Lord Bryce, who presided at the meeting, remarked that one of the most interesting features of the anniversary was that it synchronized with the first representative assembly in North America—namely, the Assembly of the Colony of Virginia at Jamestown. He had received a letter from the Governor of Virginia asking for information concerning the proposed celebrations on this side of the Atlantic and expressing his desire to do everything in his power to foster relations between the English-speaking peoples. Lord Bryce suggested that the society should reciprocate by sending a message of good wishes to the Governor of Virginia.

The war had given us for the first time a partnership in arms with the American people. We had now to carry on that co-operation and to apply that same spirit to the problems of peace.

Our best hope was that the unity of spirit which we manifested in war should be manifested also in dealing with the problems of peace. If the League of Nations was to succeed, if any efforts for the preservation of peace were to succeed, it would be chiefly in the hands of America and Great Britain that the carrying on of that work would lie. It was in that spirit that we ought to approach a great anniversary of that kind. It was that spirit which ought to guide us in all that we did.

Lord Weardale (chairman of Executive) in moving a resolution adopting the outlined programme for the centenary celebration mentioned that the arrangements were now more or less complete for the erection on suitable sites in this country of the two statues of Lincoln and one of Washington. Dr. Rendel Harris seconded

EX-KAISER TROUBLED FOR HIS ESTATES.

HAS PLENTY OF MONEY FOR EXPENSES.

Amberger, June 14.—The former German Emperor has been discussing his financial problems for more than a week with Dr. J. Krieger, who has been in charge of the imperial estates and funds in Germany since the Hohenzollern abdication. Dr. Krieger, one of the former German Foreign Office, has been here in conference with Herr Hohenzollern when the latter was not engaged in wood-sawing. The Marshal of the German Emperor's court, von Gontard, also participated in the discussions.

The former Emperor is not short of money, as he possessed a considerable amount on deposit in Holland before war began. This was added to appreciably while hostilities were in progress. During the few stirring weeks preceding his abdication, William and his followers transferred further large sums in ready cash. But he is troubled to the fate of his real estate. He possessed no fewer than fifty-five castles, hunting boxes and country seats scattered over the Empire. The revenues of these properties are for the present in the hands of the new Government, which hitherto has paid from their proceeds all Herr Hohenzollern's bills, forwarded to Berlin for settlement. These accounts have been quite formidable, as the Imperial refugee is called upon to pay for everything he consumes, as well as for his accommodation and the upkeep of his suite, besides paying the wages of the gardeners and domestics of the Bentinck estate who render him services while he is cutting or in the household. The expenses of the Dutch guard of gendarmes on duty around the castle also fall on the Hohenzollern's purse.

The German Government's intentions concerning the former Emperor's private fortune cannot be learned here. Germans recently from the Fatherland say there is a great deal of purely personal sympathy for William among all classes and that it is likely he will receive a large portion of the value of what he owned. They say it is probable that most of the castles and country houses will be sold and the castle result paid to William's account, but a number of them may be retained as Government property to be used for the purposes of local Government headquarters. This they consider an equitable arrangement which will not deprive the ex-monarch of his rights as a private citizen as they believe would be the case if his property were confiscated.

STRIKES IN VLADIVOSTOK.

The difficulty of living at Vladivostok brought about by the high prices of commodities is said to be very acute. According to a message to the Munich, the Russian currency has fallen in value to the extent that the exchange rate at present is £100 for 3,000 roubles. On the account of this sharp fall in the value of the Russian currency, commercial transactions are at a standstill. Strikes of railway employees, ships' crews, and longshoremen still continue. The staffs of the Post and Telegraph Offices are also agitating. They held conferences of salary, so that the minimum monthly salary might be 1,500 roubles, should be demanded, with a threat that non-compliance would be met by a general strike.

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ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL GLENELLY.—Low Masses at 6, 7, and 9.30 a.m. High Mass at 8 a.m. 5.30 p.m.—Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH WANCHAI.—Sunday Morning Service 10.15 a.m. Sunday Evening Service 6 p.m.

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS' HOME ARSENAL STREET.—Sunday Evening. Gospel Services 8 p.m.

ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH, GARDEN ROAD.—Mass and Sermon at 10 a.m. followed by the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST SCIENTIST.—MacDonnell Road Sunday Services. 11.15 a.m. Wednesdays, 5.30 p.m.

BRITISH CHOCOLATES.

There has been a great change in the array of sweetmeats in the last 20 years, and the once all dominant "English chocolate" has been challenged by Australian made chocolates and by American "candies." Yet though the local article and the American candies are most fetchingly boxed and displayed, the Australian public still hanker after the English factory product. The Australian manufacturer has equipped very fine modern factories where he produces thoroughly sound, wholesome sweets. The fact remains, however, that Australian chocolate-eaters are not fully contented with the Australian article. They have tried the American candy, but the cost is almost prohibitive and its contents often too mysterious.

"We, like other countries, are suffering here very considerably in the way of propaganda work, both from a German and an Irish standpoint. We can go so far in the way of heading all that off by having a more intimate acquaintance with Englishmen." That showed, said Sir Robert Hadfield, that there was really plenty of work to be done to fight both this German and Irish propaganda. In the same letter Mr. Penton had made a splendid offer by which he would spend a week for right in America.

Dr. Rendel Harris seconded

CHURCH SERVICES.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL, HONG KONG.—9th Sunday after Trinity, 17th August 1919. Holy Communion (7.30 a.m.) Matins (11 a.m.) Responses: Ferial Venite; Cantic. Psalms: Smith and Wallace, Te Deum; Wood, Smart and Turle. Jubilate: Jones (12th morning). Hymns: 199, 313 (2nd tune). God Save the King. N.B.—Psalm 86, verses 1, 2, 9, 10, 13 & 17 in unison. Psalm 87, verses 1 & 5 in unison. Hymn 199, 1, 2, 3 & 4 in unison. Hymn 313, 2, 6 & 8 in unison. Holy Communion (12 noon). Evening Song (6 p.m.) Responses: Ferial Psalms: Hayes, Woodward and Monk. Magnificat: Fitzherbert (24th evening). Nunc Dimittis: Rimbaud (24th evening). Venite: Cantic. Psalms: of the 12th Morning—LXXXVII—Smith LXXXVII—Wallace, Te Deum; Russell, Jones and Pye. Benedictus: Troutbeck. Hymns: 419, 382, 324, (2nd tune), 235, 237. Evening Prayer 6 p.m. Opening Voluntary. Responses: Ferial Psalm: of the 17th Evening—LXXXIX—Hayes, Woodward, Monk. Magnificat: From Beethoven (XXVII Morning). Nunc Dimittis: Purcell (XIVth Evening). Hymns: 39 (A & M tune) 299, 280, 247. Vesper Hymn. Concluding Voluntary.

UNION CHURCH KENNEDY ROAD. Sunday Services Aug. 17th. Morning 11 a.m. Evening 6 p.m. Communion 7. Preacher: Rev. J. Kirk Maconachie.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, WEST POINT.—Sunday, August 17th, 1919. 8 a.m. Holy Communion Service during August, 11 a.m. Morning Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon.

PEAK CHURCH—Holy Communion at 8.15 a.m. Evening Service: 6.30 p.m.

THE GOSPEL HALL.—(No. 10 and 12 Pedder Street). Weekly Services—Sunday. Breaking of Bread, 11 a.m. Gospel Meeting, 8 p.m. Tuesday. Exposition of Scripture, 8 p.m. Thursday. Bible Class, 8 p.m. Friday. Bible Class for Ladies, 5.30 p.m. Saturday. Prayer Meeting, 8 p.m.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH GLENELLY.—Low Masses at 6, 7, and 9.30 a.m. High Mass at 8 a.m. 5.30 p.m.—Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS' HOME ARSENAL STREET.—Sunday Evening. Gospel Services 8 p.m.

ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH, GARDEN ROAD.—Mass and Sermon at 10 a.m. followed by the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST SCIENTIST.—MacDonnell Road Sunday Services. 11.15 a.m. Wednesdays, 5.30 p.m.

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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE AIR FORCE.

London, Aug. 12.
In the House of Commons General Seely, rebuking the charges of extravagance in the Air Service, stated that at the armistice arrangements were made to produce 10,000 aeroplanes annually. Since November 11, 20,000 officers out of 30,000 and 300,000 out 284,000 other ranks had been demobilised, while 310 aerodromes out of 386 had been given up, and 1,227 hired premises out of 2,143 had been surrendered. He contended that the Air Force was worth maintaining. It would save many millions sterling and thousands of precious lives.

The Lord Advocate dealt with recent allegations of irregularities and defended his decision against the prosecutions. He declared that whereas the Public Accounts Committee Report made it appear that £50,000 or £60,000 was involved, the actual amount concerning which he was approached was £880. He condemned the lack of administrative supervision as regards the contract referred to in a cable of August 9th, and said the confusion of accounts would have prejudiced the Government's case in any prosecution.

The House received the statement very favourably. Mr. Churchill drew attention to the fact that the Treasury and War Office ordered inquiries into the aerodromes contracts, immediately the situation was apparent. As regards the general question of finance Mr. Churchill said we had arranged that our forces on the Rhine by October 31st would be reduced to one strong brigade and the Air Force to one squadron. There were still over 100,000 thousand German and Turkish war prisoners, needing 100,000 soldiers to guard them. Permission had now been granted to repatriate the Turks, but although repeatedly sought the Supreme Council had not yet authorised the War Office to repatriate the Germans. The maintenance of 100,000 troops, of which 90,000 were British, in Mesopotamia, was the principal mainspring of the profligate expenditure. The efforts to reduce the forces had been resisted by officers on the spot. However, the War Office was inquiring if Mesopotamia could not be successfully policed by a judicious arrangement of armoured cars, aeroplanes and very fast tanks. By similar methods it was hoped to reduce the present force of 90,000 troops in Egypt and Palestine by half. There were 50,000 troops in Ireland, compared with 30,000 before the war, but the Irish Executive was very strongly opposed to any reduction at present. Moreover, until the troops in India could be sent we were forced to maintain a duplicate India garrison. We had to maintain 100,000 men in France on salvage work, or leave valuable assets rotting on the ground, or raise a temporary civilian force. We also had many thousands of seriously wounded in hospital. Hence it was clear that it was not yet possible to control expenditure by policy. The only means of reducing expenditure was to bring home men at the earliest opportunity and re-establish them in private industries. He was concentrating thereupon. Mr. Churchill re-emphasised that the most urgent problem was to reduce the cost of the national Government even if it involved the abandonment of many cherished schemes. He estimated the cost of reproducing the pre-war army at between £82,000,000 and £75,000,000 annually. He had instructed General Trenchard that he must provisionally frame a scheme within the limits of £25,000,000 annually.

An interesting passage in Mr. Churchill's speech was: "Next year there will be only two nations in the world free from conscription, Britain and Germany, of which only one will be voluntarily free—France, Italy, Russia (both Bolshevik and anti-Bolshevik), Japan, United States, to say nothing of small Powers, are all proposing to continue compulsory service, and the United States proposes legislation embarking on that system for the first time as regards its peacetime policy."

YORKSHIRE MINERS' STRIKE ENDS.

London, Aug. 12.
The Yorkshire Miners' Council has recommended that the men return to work. It is understood this virtually ends the strike.

The Conference of the Triple Alliance passed a resolution that in view of the changed conditions as well as the changed attitude of the Government towards the proposals of the Triple Alliance policy, direct action should be postponed.

London, Aug. 12.
Labour correspondents agree that the decision of the Triple Alliance is due to the unqualified opposition of prominent Trade Unionists inside and outside the Alliance. There is growing evidence of opposition to direct action in the mining districts, pointing to the danger of a disastrous split wrecking the Alliance, if the campaign is endorsed by the conference of delegates to which it was referred. The Yorkshire Miners' Council's admission of defeat is attributed to a revulsion of the strikers in favour of resumption after the expenditure of £300,000 strike pay, causing the Union Funds to run low, and high prices causing hardship.

ITALY AND FRANCE.

Paris, Aug. 12.
A commission appointed to inquire into Franco-Italian incidents at Fiume has sent its report to the Peace Conference. Its finding is favorable to France although Italian susceptibility is not wounded. The commission, presided over by a British General, held 25 sittings and examined 200 witnesses.—Havas.

THE PRINCE IN CANADA.

St. John's (Newfoundland), Aug. 12.
The Prince of Wales landed at nine this morning and was accorded a most enthusiastic reception along the two-mile route. The city streets were decorated with triumphal arches. The Mayor, also the Chamber of Commerce, presented addresses of welcome. The Prince luncheoned at Government House, where members of the Government and many officials were present.

THE FRENCH CENSORSHIP ENDS.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

AMBASSADOR TO AMERICA.

London, Aug. 12.
The impression in the Lobby last evening was that Viscount Grey had accepted the Ambassadorship at Washington.

London, Aug. 12.
In the House of Commons at question time Mr. Bonar Law stated that pending the appointment of a permanent Ambassador, which would be made early next year, Lord Grey of Falloch had consented (hears) to go on a mission to Washington to deal expressly with questions arising out of Peace. He was sure the House would share in the warm appreciation felt by the Government of Lord Grey's patriotic action, which the Government thought would be of the highest value in its influence on the relations between the two Governments and peoples. (Cheers). Replying to Commander Raworth, he stated the Government would only be too glad if Lord Grey would accept the post permanently, but everyone who knew Lord Grey's disabilities would share in the satisfaction at his present action.

HUNGARY.

Berlin, Aug. 12.
From Vienna it is stated that the Government is advised from Paris that it is responsible for the person of Belakun, who will be called to account for the crimes committed during the Soviet regime.

Paris, Aug. 12.
Dispatches received in Paris state that Archduke Joseph has been nominated Administrator of Hungary until the National Assembly elections.

A despatch from Bucharest describes the enthusiasm of the population. When the King entered the City a demonstration was made in front of the French Legation, the Marseillaise being sung, and also before the Royal Palace.—Havas.

Paris, Aug. 12.
The American relief workers have begun feeding 20,000 children in Budapest. This does not involve relaxation of the food blockade of Hungary.

THE AUSTRIAN TREATY.

Paris, Aug. 12.
It is understood that the Peace Conference will consent to important modifications of the Treaty in favour of Austria, notably as regards financial and reparations claims and the allocation of the old Austrian debt.

THE AUSTRIAN REPUBLIC.

Paris, Aug. 12.
The Supreme Council decided to recognise New Austria as the Austrian Republic, not German Austria.

THE RUSSIAN FIGHTING.

Rome, Aug. 12.
The Italian commission and expeditionary force left Murmansk on Aug. 8th for Italy.

THE BAVARIAN CONSTITUTION.

Copenhagen, Aug. 12.
It is reported from Hamburg that the Bavarian Diet, by 165 to 3, adopted the new Constitution of the Free State of Bavaria. A proposal to abolish the titles of the nobility was rejected.

ARMENIA.

London, Aug. 12.
The "Times" in an editorial drawing attention to the deplorable condition of Armenia, threatened by enemies on all sides, urges the Government to reconsider the decision to withdraw the British occupying troops, in the interests of Humanity.

DEAR FOOD CAMPAIGN.

Paris, Aug. 12.
In Paris the campaign being waged against the high cost of living is in full swing, extending now even to the aristocratic arrondissements of Chaillot and Passy.—Havas.

PARIS GARRISON.

Paris, Aug. 12.
Paris welcomed the troops of her garrison. A review was held before the troops officially regained the barracks.—Havas.

BELGIAN OCCUPATION TROOPS.

Brussels, Aug. 12.
Belgian troops have occupied Malmédy and were received with enthusiasm.

HOME CRICKET.

London, Aug. 12.
Note best Batsmen by an Innings and seventeen runs. Highest Innings and Total runs.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

KOREAN RICE FOR JAPAN.

The importation of Korean rice continues. The "Scout" reports that 10,000 bales of Korean rice, destined for Japan, are awaiting shipment at Kumsan; 15,000 bales have also accumulated at Fujian to be sent to Japan. It is expected that an N.Y.K. steamer will shortly arrive in Chosen to convey them home. The Oriental Development Company will also ship to Tokyo 10,000 koku of rice in its possession. This was to be shipped by the 27th ult. In return the Koreans are to be fed on millet. During June last, according to the same paper, 61,046 koku of millet were imported into Chosen from Manchuria. This brings the total quantity imported into the peninsula since January last to 460,049 koku. Compared with the returns for the corresponding period of last year, an increase of 319,171 koku is shown. Along with the steady rise in the price of rice, the demand for millet in Chosen is rapidly increasing.

CONTRASTS IN MONEY.

The circumstances under which the conjunction of great activity on the Stock Exchange and persistently high money in Wall Street has occurred during the past fortnight have been unusual, says the "New York Evening Post" of July 5. With rates running to a figure between seven and 15 per cent every day, save two, for the past two weeks, one has to go back to such years as 1899, 1907, 1906, and 1905 for a somewhat similar example of continued stringency. In those years call loans touched much higher levels than now. Rates of 10 and 20 per cent. were common, while in December, 1899, there was a rate of 186 per cent. But these disturbances in the money market, accompanied by more or less frequent reports of deficits by the Clearing House banks, occurred usually in the autumn and early winter. During the summer, before the Western banks began to draw on their New York correspondents for currency, for "crop moving" there was habitually a condition of extreme ease. It is, however, in contrast with more recent years, since the Federal Reserve bankers have been in operation, that the present situation is the Wall Street money market is chiefly remarkable. In 1915 the bank surplus remained constantly at a high figure, and money did not go above 2½ per cent. The following year nothing higher than 6½ per cent. was witnessed until the last week of November, though in December 15 per cent. was charged. In 1917 the maximum was 10 per cent. In all these years, however, the money market was subjected to very definite influences, most of which are now absent—a condition which makes the present situation, in some respects, unique. The reduction of the "legal reserve requirements" brought about by the establishment of the Federal banks in the autumn of 1914 automatically created a great surplus fund for the member banks, insuring low rates, even through the period of great business expansion and stock-market speculation witnessed in 1915. Furthermore, during that year, the one following and part of 1917 we received from Europe shipments of gold resulting in a net increase of approximately a billion dollars in our stock of the metal, thus adding enormously to the lending power of the banks. When, in the autumn of 1917, heavy payments on account of Government loan subscriptions threatened to bring about an uncomfortable stringency, resulting in further weakness in the already demoralised stock market, New York bankers organised their \$200,000,000 "money pool," with the purpose of keeping loan rates from going above 6 per cent. They did not, in fact, go above that figure. By a curious turn of circumstances the same bankers' committee, in the following autumn, forced the rate below 6 per cent. by merely placing a limit on the amount that individual brokers might borrow for stock-market purposes. With no gold imports, but, on the other hand, a heavy outward movement of the metal, with no rates artificially maintained by bankers, with reserves of members at the Federal banks fluctuating in recent weeks between an actual deficit and a surplus of some \$64,000,000, the question as to the course of money rates in the coming autumn, when the harvest will throw fresh demands on the financial community, is likely to become a question of absorbing interest. The Federal Reserve banks themselves

NOTICES.

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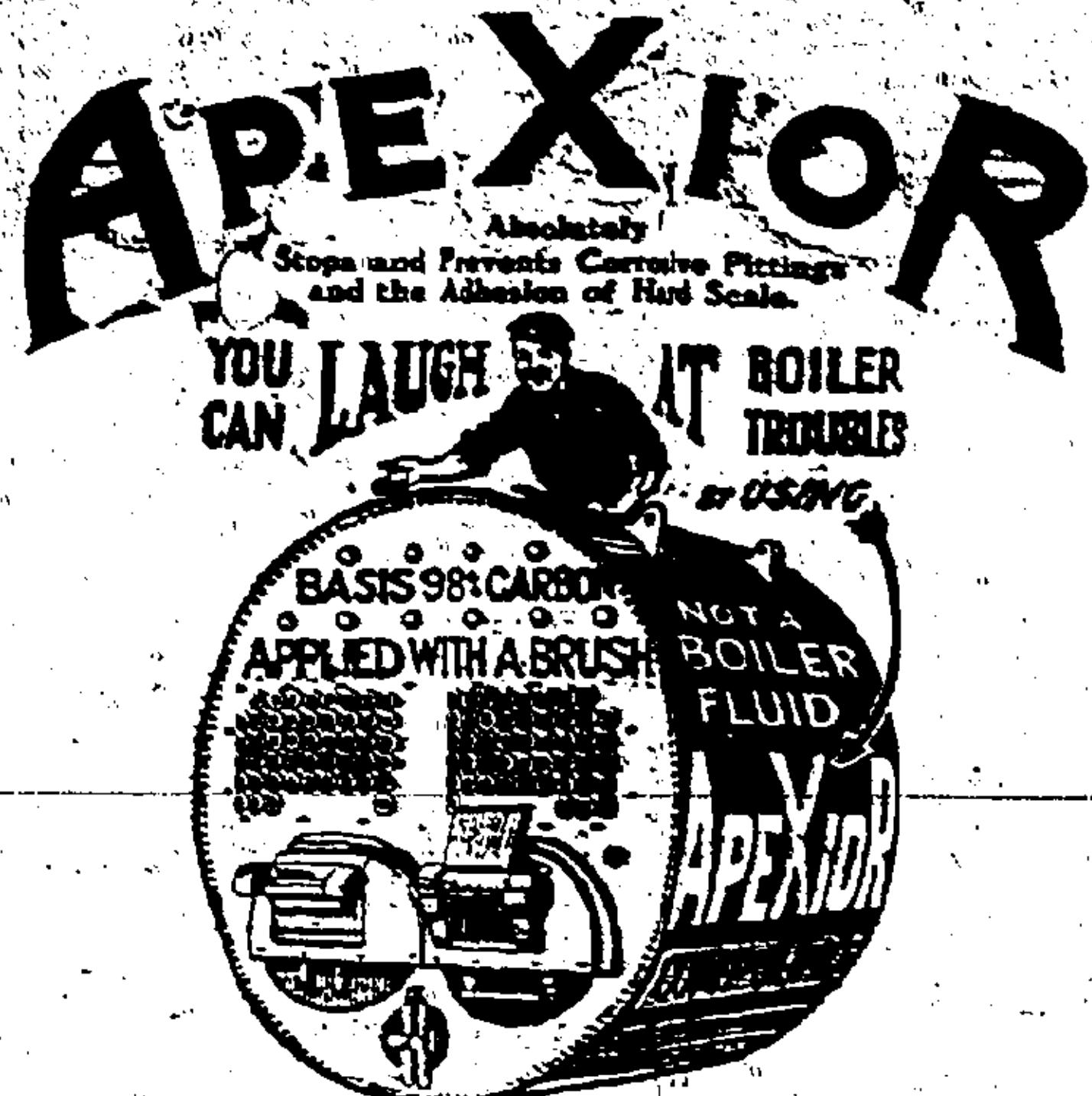
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HONGKONG.

TEL. 2880.

naturally drawn heavily upon resources appear to be curtailed their resources during the past in accessible to the stock market. The proportion of cash held by the banks as a reserve against note circulation, imitation of the Reserve Bank of Canada, and deposits falling from 614 per cent. to 50 per cent. Government securities within the twelve months, the latest figure still indicates a marked increase in the amount of cash held by the banks.

It is to be expected that the Reserve Bank of Canada will provide for ordinary

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Electro silver and nickel Plating
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Repair work of any description
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undersigned.

NOTICE.

G. S. S. R.

All persons, with the
exception of those of Chinese
descent, desiring to leave the
Colony for places other than
Canton, West River or Macao
should apply in person for per-
mission to do so at THE
PASS OFFICE, POST OFFICE
BUILDING between the hours of
9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 3 p.m. to 4 p.m.
daily.

Applicants will be required to
produce Passports or identifica-
tion papers.

All persons with certain exceptions
who remain in the
Colony for more than 7 days are
required to Register themselves
under the REGISTRATION of
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.
Forms of Registration giving the
particulars required may be
obtained at the G. P. O. and at
all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-com-
pliance is a fine not exceeding
\$50.

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Tientsin, Paochien, Lutai, Tsinhsien,
Sangfang, Shuncheh, Tang-
shan, Taming, Cholhien, Weitien
(Manchuria): Changchun, Moukiang
Kirin, Taitsihai, Newchang, Liao-
yuanchow, Heho, Haimingfu
Tsochuan, Harbin, Dailey, Antung
Tichling, Chingshieh, Sifeng, Hulan
Suwai, Hailunfu, Ningtao, Keng-
chung, Liayang, Fuyu, Feichi
Kaipinghsien (Hopeh): Hankow
Shasi, Ichang, (Kiangsu): Changsha
(Kiangsu): Shanghai, Nanking
Soochow, Yangchow, Chinkiang
Wuhsi, Hsiaochow, Tungchow
(South): Tsinkiang (Shantung):
Tsinan, Taingtiao, Chefoo, Tengchien,
Lintsinghsien, (Shan): Taiyuan,
Yunshen, Sinkianghsien, Tetsungfu
(Honan): Kaifeng, Chowkiatow
Hsiaochien (Kwangtung): Hongkong
Canton, Swatow, Kungchow, Fu-
kien: Foochow, Amoy, Hankow,
Chuanchow, Changchow, San-
tiao, (Chekiang): Hangchow, Shach-
ing, Hsiaochow, Kashing, Wenchow,
Nirpo, Lanchi, Yuyao, Haimen,
(Kiangsu): Nanchang, Kinkiang,
Kanchow, Chintehchen, Chian,
(Anhwei): Wuhsi, Anking, Pangfow,
Luchow, Tatung, Tungki, Luan
(Szechuan): (Kweichow): Kweiying-
fu (Shan): Sianfu, Hangchungfu
(Suiyuan): Kweihsing, Paotow-
chen (Tehar): Kalgan, Fengchen
(Urga): Urga, Hsiaochao.

TIME TABLE.
WEEK DAYS.

NIGHT CARS.
12.00 p.m. 9.00 p.m. 9.30 p.m. to
1.15 p.m. every 30 minutes 11.45 p.m.
SATURDAY EXTRA CARS.
12.00 midnight.

SUNDAYS.

NIGHT CARS.
12.00 p.m. 9.00 p.m. Every 15
1.15 p.m. 10.00 p.m. 15
2.15 p.m. 11.00 p.m. 15
3.15 p.m. 12.00 a.m. 15
4.15 p.m. 1.00 a.m. 15
5.15 p.m. 2.00 a.m. 15
6.15 p.m. 3.00 a.m. 15
7.15 p.m. 4.00 a.m. 15
8.15 p.m. 5.00 a.m. 15
9.15 p.m. 6.00 a.m. 15
10.15 p.m. 7.00 a.m. 15
11.15 p.m. 8.00 a.m. 15
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7.15 p.m. 4.00 p.m. 15
8.15 p.m. 5.00 p.m. 15
9.15 p.m. 6.00 p.m. 15
10.15 p.m. 7.00 p.m. 15
11.15 p.m. 8.00 p.m. 15
12.15 p.m. 9.00 p.m. 15
1.15 p.m. 10.00 p.m. 15
2.15 p.m. 11.00 p.m. 15
3.15 p.m. 12.00 a.m. 15
4.15 p.m. 1.00 a.m. 15
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NOTICES

The "Three Castles" Cigarettes

Made in—Regular,
Magnum and Super—
Magnum sizes.

*"The Cigarette
with the
Pedigree"*



This Advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co. (China) Ltd.

POST OFFICE.

Telegraphic communication with Waglan Lighthouse is interrupted.

Insured parcels are now accepted for transmission to the province of Szechuan.

The Censorship of Radio-telegrams will be abolished from mid-night, 23rd-24th July, 1919. After that date Radio-Telegrams can still be sent in plain language, code language, or cypher.

The charge to be a conditile the United Kingdom on delivery of samples of spirits (except perfumed spirits) not exceeding 12 oz. in gross weight is increased from 1s. 4d. to 2s. 4d.

The parcel post service has been resumed with Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Spain and Switzerland. For the present, however, only parcels obviously in the nature of gifts are accepted.

A fee of 2d. in respect of the performance of Customs Formalities is now charged on every parcel from abroad for delivery in the United Kingdom on which British Customs Charges are payable. The fee is collected from the addressee except in the case of duty prepaid parcels when the amount may be prepaid by the sender.

Allied soldiers in the various hospitals in Siberia are badly in need of reading matter. Any books, newspapers etc. for their use handed in at the G.P.O. will be packed and forwarded to them free.

Registered and Parcel Mails closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

INWARD MAILS.

Shanghai—Per SUIYANG, 16th Aug.
Straits—Per HERMELIN, 17th Aug.
Europe via Sea—Per GABRIELZ, 18th Aug.
YINGCHOW, 19th Aug.

OUTWARD MAILS.

TO-MORROW.

Swatow and Straits—Per LINAN, 17th Aug., 9 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per QUINNEBAUG, 17th Aug., 9 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung—Per AMAKUSA MARU, 17th Aug., 9 a.m.

MONDAY, 18TH AUGUST.

Shanghai, North China & Japan via Kobe—Per ATSUTA M., 18th Aug., 3 p.m.

Swatow and Bangkok—Per CHUSAN, 18th Aug., 3 p.m.

Japan via Yokohama—Per TJIJIWONG, 18th Aug., 4 p.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per SUIYANG, 18th Aug., 5 p.m.

TUESDAY, 19TH AUGUST.

Swatow and Bangkok—Per HUPEH, 19th Aug., 10 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAITAN, 19th Aug., noon.

Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and EUROPE via SUEZ—Per TEIRESIAS, 19th Aug., Reg. 4.15 p.m. Letters 2.30 p.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per YINGCHOW, 19th Aug., 5 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 20TH AUGUST.

Philippine Islands, Australia & New Zealand via Thursday Is.—Per AKI MARU, 20th Aug., Reg. 8.45 a.m. Letters 9.30 a.m.

Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt & EUROPE via LIVERPOOL—Per ATREUS, 20th Aug., Reg. 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

THURSDAY, 21ST AUGUST.

Formosa via Keelung, Japan via Kobe, Canada, United States, Central and South America and EUROPE via VICTORIA B. C.—Per TYNDAREUS, 21st Aug., Reg. 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

FRIDAY, 22ND AUGUST.

Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and EUROPE via MARIBELLA, 22nd Aug., Reg. 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

SATURDAY, 23RD AUGUST.

Formosa via Keelung, Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central and South America and EUROPE via CANADA—Per KASHIMA MARU, 23rd August, Reg. 8.45 a.m. Letters 9.30 a.m.

YINGCHOW, 23rd Aug., 10 a.m.

SUNDAY, 24TH AUGUST.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per HAIHONG, 24th Aug., 9 a.m.

TUESDAY, 26TH AUGUST.

Shanghai—Per CHIANGMAI, 26th Aug., 9 a.m.

WEATHER REPORT.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District. Forecast

Hongkong to Gap Rock. S.W. winds.

1 Hongkong to Gap Rock. Moderate fair.

2 Formosa Channel. The same as No. 1.

3 South coast of China. The same between H.K. and Lantau as No. 1.

4 South coast of China. The same between H.K. and Hainan as No. 1.

C. W. JEFFRIES.—Chief Assistant, Hongkong Observatory, 15th Aug. 1919.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous Day. On date.

Barometer 29.54 29.58 29.53

Temperature 69 83 91

Humidity 69 91 69

Wind Direction N. W. SW.

Force 2 2 3

Weather 0.00 0.00 0.00

Highest temp. in Temperature on the 14th 92

Lowest temp. on the 15th 83

H.K. Observatory, Aug. 15, 1919.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

Philippine Islands—Per LOONG SANG, 22nd Aug., 2 p.m.

SATURDAY, 23RD AUGUST.

Formosa via Keelung, Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central and South America and EUROPE via CANADA—Per KASHIMA MARU, 23rd August, Reg. 8.45 a.m. Letters 9.30 a.m.

YINGCHOW, 23rd Aug., 10 a.m.

SUNDAY, 24TH AUGUST.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per HAIHONG, 24th Aug., 9 a.m.

TUESDAY, 26TH AUGUST.

Shanghai—Per CHIANGMAI, 26th Aug., 9 a.m.

TO-DAY'S SHARE QUOTATIONS.

OFFICIAL PRICES

Banks. H.K. & S. Banks s. \$665 sa. 660

Marine Insurances. Canton 1430

North Chinas 8280

Unions 2171 sa. 220

Yangtze 280

Far Easterns 231

Fire Insurances. Douglasses 96

Steamboats 244

Indos (Pref.) 32

Indos (Def.) 189 sa. 189/90

Shells 180/

Ferries 35/6

Refineries. Sugars 180

Malabons 46

Mining. Kailans 60

Langkats 19

Shanghai Loans 210

Shai Explorations 446

Raubs 45/

Tronohs 98

Ural Caspians 169

Docks, Wharves, Godowns, &c. H.K. Wharves 98

K Docks 169

Shai Docks 211

N. Engineering 26

Lands, Hotels & Buildings. Centrals 110

H.K. Hotels 124

L. Inves. 121/4

H. Pheyles Est. 8.60

K. Looch Lands 46

L. Reclaimations 175

West Points 94

Cotton Mills. Ewos 310

Kung Yiks 27

Lai Kung Mows 207/4

Oriental 112

Shai Cottons 310

Yangtze 151/4

Miscellaneous. Cements 81/5

China Borneos 13

Do. Light 2.6. old b. 2 new

China Providents 9

Dairy Farms 30

Electrics H.K. 85

Electric Macao 34

Hongkong Ropes 32

Hk. Tramways 81/5

Peak Trams. old b. 73/4

Do. new b. 80cts.

Steam Laundries 3/4

Steel Foundries 12

Water-boats 161/2

Watsons 5/2

Wm. Powells 12

Wisemans 29

Hongkong, Aug. 16, 1919.

ASAHI BEER



VICTORIA THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT'S PROGRAMME

"HINTON'S DOUBLE."

Featuring FREDERICK WARD.

"TOTO'S TROUBLE."

SATURDAY'S MATINEE, (2.15 & 5 P.M.)

The 6th, 7th & 8th Episodes of "THE BULL'S EYE"

SUNDAY'S MATINEE.

"CANDY GIRL."

Booking at ANDERSON'S.

THE CORONET

TEL. NO. 1743.

TO-NIGHT at 5.15 & 9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW NIGHT at 6 & 9.15 p.m.

D. W. Griffith's Masterpiece

"INTOLERANCE"

Prices: \$1.50 & 75 cents.

Booking at ROBINSON'S.

Patrons